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### **Early Lunar Rover Mission Studies**

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V. P. Gillespie NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia Vernon P. Gillespie Langley Research Center Presented to: Robotics for Space Exploration Workshop March 18, 1993

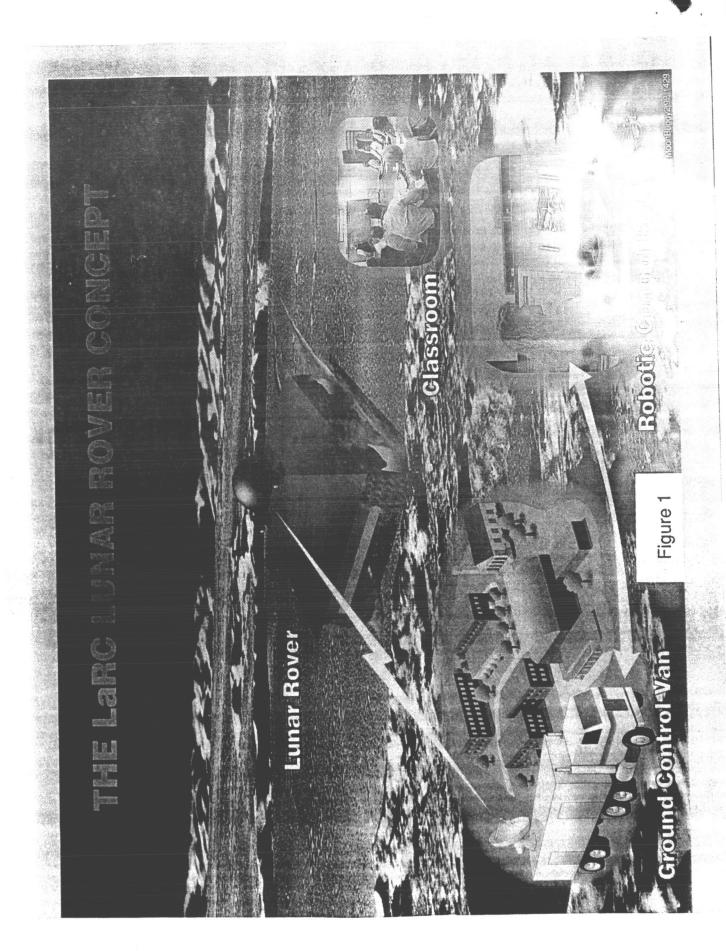


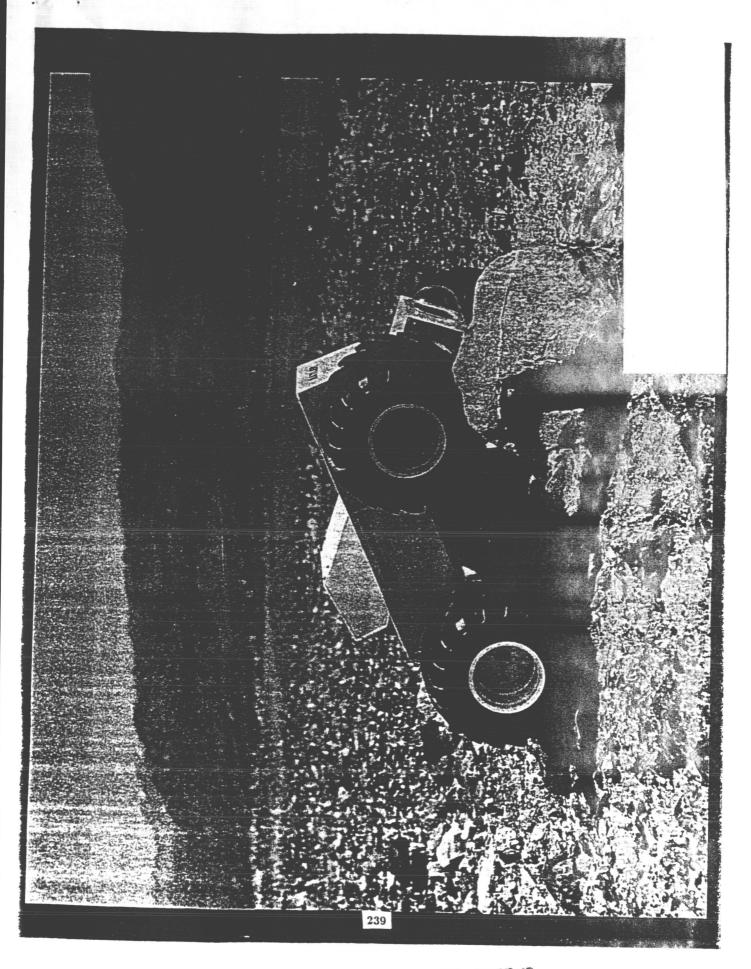
### Early Lunar Rover Mission Studies Chronology

- August 1991 Project Conceived
- October 25, 1991 Presentation of Concept to Dr. Griffin
- November 1991 February 1992 Concept Refined
- February 12, 1992 Revised Concept Presented to Dr. Griffin
  - March 1992 Study Team Formed
- April 1992 Possible "Trafficability Problem" Identified
- April 1992 Concept Presented to LPI Workshop
- June 1992 Dynamic Model Designed and Fabrication Initiated
- September 1992 Concept Presented to International Planetary Mobil Vehicles Conference
- October 1992 Dynamic Model Tested
- November 1992 JSC put Artemis on hold
- December 1992 Study Completed

## Study Project Description

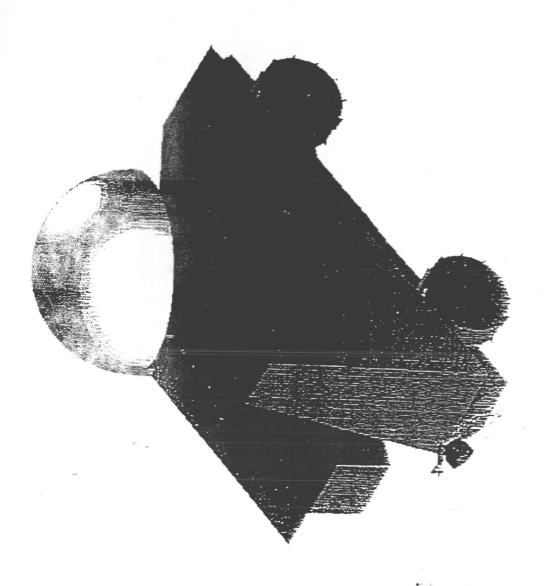
- Launch 1 -60kg mini rover on the Artemis lander to the Moon
- Rover shall be capable of site certification near the landing site and long traverses to obtain compositional and selenophysical profiles of the surface
- NASA will operate rover from selected universities to support educational purposes
- The first launch shall be within 3 years of funding availability
- Hardware design, analysis, fabrication, test, and operations to be accomplished in-house to train young government personnel
- Project to be managed by LaRC; supported by Wallops, Sandia and CERL/WES





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LaRC Lunar Rover Left Side View (8/18/92)

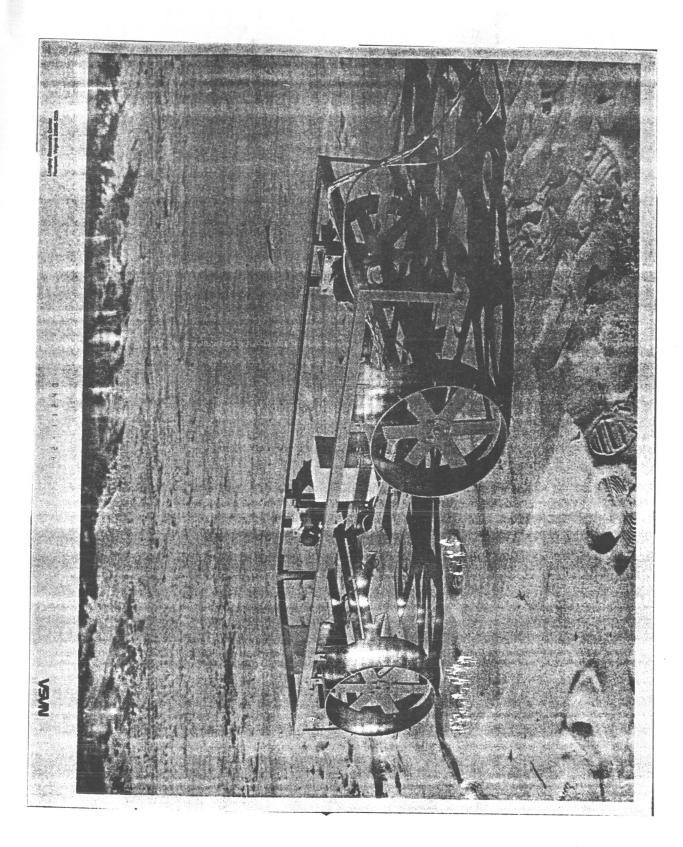


LaRC Lunar Rover Left Side Rotated 30 degrees about Body Shaft



# Issues Identified for Analysis and Basic Questions to be Addressed

- Mobility Are the Bekker equations applicable to this class of vehicle?
- Power Can solar arrays generate sufficient power for the vehicle to operate effectively?
- Imaging Can the imaging requirements for science and mobility be met by a common camera?
- Telemanagement What level of autonomy is required to operate the vehicle effectively?
- Communications What data rate is required for effective operations and how can it be achieved within program constraints?



## Telemanagement Results

- Teleoperation of Lunar Rovers is feasible, practical and within current technology
- USSR used in early '70s
- Sandia test results encouraging
- An autonomous robot is not required for lunar operations
- Some degree of telemanagement will be appropriate for lunar operations
- Hazard detection
- Position control



# LaRC Early Lunar Mission Study Results

- A mission to accomplish generally accepted science objectives is practical within cost guidelines
- A total systems approach is required to maximize efficiency of subsystems
- No new technology is required; although in some areas would enhance success
- Robotics
- Instrumentation GN&C
- Significant development required in some areas specifically batteries, science instruments
- Developed excellent working relationship with Corps of Engineers and Sandia National Labs
- Completed with no program resources

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### Concluding Remarks

- Experience and early test results show that early lunar rovers can be teleoperated
- Follow-on rovers and Mars rovers will require a high level of automation, although not all operations will be autonomous
- Significant development effort is needed for full autonomous operations
- Details of Lunar, Mars and lab hardware very significantly (attention to detail is an absolute must for mission success)
- LaRC has excellent working relationships with other NASA Centers, government agencies (including ESA & Russia), industry and